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NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE DALLY HERALD, two rents per capp. \$1 per annian.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Salvarday, at six conts per copy, or \$3 per annian, the European Edition recopy Wednesday, at all according per copy. \$4 per annian to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 12 to any part of the Cantronal, both to include postage; the California Reliation, at six ests per capy, or \$2.75 per assesse.

THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place .- HERRMANN. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -THE ENGUANTRESS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-Rosa GREGORIO-WALLACK'S THEATRE, 544 Broadway .- ROMANCE OF LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- THE OLD

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWER, -CORIOLANDS-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-WHEN BOTS-WIEARD SELECTION STRING JACK. BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway .- Com Nurr-Living Whale, &c., at all hours, - ADELAIDE O

PRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall-472 Broad-GAIFTIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.—Songs, DANCES, BURGESCUSS, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. -

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 30, 1862.

THE SITUATION. General McClellan effected a brilliant achievement yesterday by burning the bridge over Anna creek, on the line of the Fredericksburg, Richmond and Potomac Railroad-thus cutting off all communication by railroad between Jackson's army and Richmond. He also sent a squad of cavalry along the same road, eighteen miles from Richmond, and burned all the commissary stores of the rebels stored there.

Our correspondence to-day furnishes a fine description of the late battle at Hanover Court House. General McDowell was at Manassas Junction yesterday with a large force, quite sufficient to assist in bagging the army of the rebel General Jackson in the valley of the Shenandoah.

Our news from General Halleck's command today is highly important. On Wednesday morning three strong reconnoltering parties from the divisions of Generals Thomas, Buell and Pope advanced on the enemy in front of Corinth, and, after a severe contest, drove them back with considerable loss, although they hotly contested every foot of ground. Our advanced posts reached to within gunshot of the enemy's intrenchments before night, and it was confidently expected that they would open fire on our troops yesterday morning. They did not do so, however, and General Pope accordingly opened upon one of their batteries, and they responded with twelve-pounders. After a heavy shelling from Pope of an hour's duration the rebels hauled down their flag, and our troops now occupy the position.

General Butler is pursuing a strong and decisive course in New Orleans. He has suppressed the Delta and the Bee for advocating the destruction of produce. He has arrested several British subjects for giving aid to the rebels. He has seized a large quantity of specie belonging to the rebels from the office of the Consul for the Netherlands; has stopped the circulation of "Confederat paper money, and has distributed among the suffering poor the provisions intended for the support of the rebel soldiers. And more: he has taken the wife of General Beauregard-who was found to be in New Orleans-under his care and protection, just as General McClellan has done the wife of the rebel General Lee, in the neighborhood of Richmond. The large amount of news from New Orleans which we publish to-day will be found full of interest.

The letter of Jacob Barker, of New Orleans, takes strong ground against cotton burning. He also shows up the treason of the Southern members in the last Congress. This letter is an admirable preparation of the way for the avowed expression of Unionism with has been heretofore compulsorily dormant in Louisiana and other portions of rebeldon.

The article from the New Orleans Bee -a covert justification of the destruction of cotton-which caused the suppression of that paper and the Delta. will also be found among our New Orleans news. The reader will be fully satisfied of the justice of General Butler's course in suppressing such journals as the two before mentioned, after perusing the Bee's editorial of the 16th.

Our Fortress Monroe correspondent mentions the fact that Colonel J. F. Hanson, of a rebel Kentucky regiment, who was sent by a flag of truce to be exchanged for the gallent Colonel Corcoran, has become disgusted with the rebels and the rebellion, and will take the oath of allegiance. He returned to Fortress Monroe when the rebels denied an exchange for Col. Corcorne. and was sent to Washington at his own request, after having been offered his parole, which he refused. He says that "he would rather be a prisoner among gentlemen than a free man among villains."

From General Bernside's expedition we have an interesting letter, dated at Newbern, N. C., on the 24th of May. Our correspondent states that on the 23d instant a sconting party, consisting of a company of the Seventeenth Massachusetts regiment, was sent out in order to capture or burn a quantity of cotton stored at Pollocksville. The men were met by the rehels a few miles from the Union outposts, and exposed to a gaill of fire by which three were killed and eight wone led . With remainder forced to retire. The rebell and new sort of deadly cartidge, which is dear ad in our correspon dence. The letter, which we publish to-day, contains a complete list of all the deaths which occerred in General Burnside's army during the canth of April. It is taken from the report of the Medical Director, and possesses a melancholy inbereat for the relatives and friends of the gallant

men who have given up their lives for their country.

Another capture of a British steamer has been made off Charleston harbor, while attempting to run the blockade with a valuable cargo of salt petre, brandy and wine, worth half a million dollars, from Nassau. The steamship in question is the Stellin, of London. She was captured by the Bienville, and was brought into this port a prize

We give to-day descriptions and a map of the three islands which were bombarded by our gunboats near Charleston, as we announced yesterday, together with an account of the rebel defences at Charleston.

Our latest news from the West states that trouble is breaking out in Western Tennessee, and a considerable force of rebels is said to be at Trenton, ready to march on Union City and Hickman. Union men from Weakley and Obion counties were flocking to Hickman for protection. Four or five hundred rebel cavalry are stationed near the mouth of Obion river, awaiting the draining of the swamp in that region to plant a battery to prevent the passage of our transports on the Mississippi.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Willey called up the memorial of the loyal Legislature of Virginia, asking for a division of the State, and spoke in favor of it. The memorial was referred to the Territories Committee. The Senate then continued the consideration of the Tax bill, and the proposed amendment to lay no tax on slaves in States which have adopted the President's system of gradual emancipation, was rejected. An amendment was offered to make the tax on slaves two dollars each, instead of five, as proposed, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted, by twentyeight yeas to ten nays. The amendment of Senator Simmons, proposing to levy the tax on fewer articles, was then considered, and it was rejected. by fourteen yeas to twenty-two nays. The Senate then held an executive session, at the conclusion of which an adjournment took place.

In the House of Representatives the Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Representative Walton, of Maine, he having been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in his State. The Senate bill establishing a land office in Colorado Territory was passed; also the bill allowing the State of California three representatives in the House. The bill for the more effectual suppression of the African slave trade, reported from the Judiciary Committee, was passed, by a vote of sixty-three against forty-five. The bill making further provisions for the Courts of the United States in the State of Pennsylvania was passed. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the purchase of what is known as the Douglas Hospital, in the city of Washington, which, after a discursive debate, was defeated, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Radski, accused of the murder of Sigismund Fellner, is in prison in New Jersey, awaiting his trial. The extraordinary circumstances surrounding this mysterious murder will excite much interest. The suicide of Albertina Phlaum, the young girl who arrived in this country with the murdered man: the attempt at suicide by Mrs. Marks, who was arrested on suspicion, and who has since gone to California, and the large amount of property known to have been in the possession of Fellner. and which has remained undiscovered, will render this case one of our causes celebres in the criminal history of this country. It is said that there are parties now at large in the city who are implicated in this tragedy. Messrs. Stuart and Burling have been employed to defend the accused, and Mr. Edwin James is retained to conduct the de.

The Board of Aldermen held a session yesterday afternoon, with a very full attendance of the mon bers. Not much business was transacted, however. A report was received from the Joint Special Committee on National Affairs in reference to the mittee state that the building will be ready for the reception of patients some tine next week. A report in favor of continuing the work on the park on Fourth avenue, between Thirtieth and Fortieth streets, and appropriating \$12,000 therefor, was laid over. The Councilmen's appropriation of \$250 for a presentation testimonial to Morgan Jones, Esq., ex-President of the Board of Councilmen, was concurred in. The Board also concurred in the resolution of the Councilmen to authorize the purchase of a lot on Elizabeth street for the acmmodation of hose companies.

Mr. Edwin James will respond to-morrow (Saturday) morning to the requirement of the Supreme Cour' respecting the allegations made by the Committee of the Law Institute against his eligibility to practice at the New York bar. Mr. James will explain his position as a member of the English bar at the time he was admitted here, and Mr. James T. Brady will speak upon the question of aljenage, which the Court have particularly desired to be discussed.

By the report of the proceedings in the United States District Court, it will be seen that the \$70,000 Southern bonds have been restored to Mr. Guthrie, the claimant, who suffered two periods of imprisonment in Fort Lafayette as a supposed se-

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was presented vesterday, and shows that 2,210 persons were admitted to the different institutions during the week ending on the 24th inst., making a total of 6,918 remaining there on that date—a decrease of thirtytwo on the preceding week.

The ship Franklin, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday morning, bringing four hun.

dred and seven Mormon passengers.

Stocks were higher yesterday, and the tone of the narket was stronger. The bears are disappointed in not setting a supply of stock from the bulls, whose loans have been disturbed, and the outside demand continues trong enough to support the price of the favorite fancies toney was easy to-day, the supply on call at 4 was in ces of the wants of the street. Exchange was steady 114% a 115. Gold rather lower, on the news Co New Orleans, which, if confirmed, will cause a sudden

all in both gold and exchange.

The cotton market was unsettled yesterday and prices cregular, owing in part to the character of the Southern aws and to the absence of spinners, who have recent resplied themselves to some extent. The stock on hand demand would enhance prices. The sales were confined to 800 bales, spread over the day, small lots, hardly sufficient to cetablish prices, which, according to circumstances and quality, tanto all the way from 30 ke. a 31 ke., including a good part at 31c. The flow market was firm for common g ndes of State and Western, while the medium and tigher brands were beavy and prices unchanged. The demand for export was light, while the chief sales were ande to the home trade. Wheat was less active, and oil of Ic. a 2c. per bushel. Corn was also easter, though and Western mixed at 47 Mc. a 48c. Pork was dull, at 312 25 for moss and at \$0 62% a 9 75 for prime. Sugara were steady, with sales of 1,000 hhds., 51 boxes and 15,500 bags Manila. Coffee was quiet and prices unchanged. Freights were heavy and easier, especially to Liverpool. Corn was engaged in ship's bage at 9d a 934d., and wheat do. at 10d. a 1034d. in ship's bage, and lour at 2s. 3d. a 2s. 5d. To Glasgow wheat was taken in ship's bags at 111/44.

Progress of Affairs in New Orleans-A Budget of Interesting News.

We devote a large portion of our available space to-day to a budget of very interesting letters from our correspondents, and newspaper extracts, showing the progress of affairs in New Orleans under the active, emphatic and decisive military supervision of General Butler.

Touching here upon some of the most im portant of the various and numerous items of information thus grouped together, it appears that General Butler had smoked out of the office of the Consul of the Netherlands a lot of "Confederate" specie, in silver, to the amount of eight hundred thousand dollars, and that the Consul concerned and a score of other consuls had entered their protest against this proceeding. But we presume that General Butler will hold on to the money in behalf of the government of the United States, and leave to Mr. Seward the settlement of the claim in question. Next, we find that certain British subjects had sent down to New Orleans some four hundred bales of cotton, and were not very fastidious either in placing this property of theirs under the protection of the flag of the Union. It is to be hoped that the London Times will soon have its stupid eyes opened in contemplation of such interesting facts as these. We are rather inclined to think, however, that that blunderer of a Thunderer will find something more agreeable to its morbid secession stomach in General Butler's arrest of several British subjects because of their active services rendered in or to the rebel army. Queen Victoria's proclamation of neutrality of May last, however, settles this matter; for we find, on recurring to this proclamation, that any of her subjects who shall violate this neutrality, by assisting either party in this war, will do so at their own peril, and of their own wrong, and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from us (the Queen) against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our displeasure by such con-

Next, we find that the circulation of "Confederate" paper money was ordered by Gen. Butler to be stopped in New Orleans on the 27th instant-Tuesday last; and it will be seen that such shinning and shaving immediately commenced as the financiers and lame ducks of Wall street have never dreamed of. Doubtless a host of Confederate swindlers will have feathered their nests by this "Confederate" paper trash, while a multitude of their unfortunate dupes will have been reduced to starvation. The New Orleans banks, in this swindling business, seem to have been playing the game of sharper and artful dodger on a grand scale.

We find next that, in view of the thou sands of the population of New Orleans reduced to absolute destitution under their Southern millenium, ushered in by this rebellion, General Butler had seized a considerable amount of provisions of the "so-called Confederate States," and was distributing them among the poor. Cattle dealers, too, with their beeves, were finding their way into the city from Texas, and eggs, &c., were also coming in from the interior. It will not be long before the river will be reopened through to Cairo, and then the descending provisions of the great West will prove a convincing argument in support of the appeal of old Jacob Barker against the suicidal expedient enjoined upon the Southern planters of burning their produce "to save it from the enemy;" that is, the enemy of Jeff. Davis and his fellow conspirators.

The Delta and the Bee newspapers were suppressed by General Butler for advocating this ncendiary policy on the part of the Southern people of reducing the masses to absolute beggary and starvation. This burning themselves out of house and home, however, is confessedly the last ferocious alternative of the rebel rulers; for it will be seen, from the letter of the rebel diplomatic emissary Rost, of New Orleans, written at Madrid, that all hopes of European intervention in support of Jeff. and his interlopers are gone. In still another matter it will be seen that General Butler will have no dilly-dallying or dodging. We refer to the cleaning of the streets. He will not have the responsibility of neglect shuffled off from one set of officials to another; but he substantially warns the city authorities that the work must be done or they will all be cleared out without ceremony. In this point of view a Military Governor, one like General Butler, for a while, would not be a bad institution for the city of New York. Hackley & Co., under such a regime, would have to be lively or leave.

Many other interesting topics, subjects, facts and curious discoveries and developments will be found in this interesting budget of New Orleans news which we publish to-day. The conclusions which we draw from it all are these: that General Butler, with a mistake here and there no doubt, is performing his duty of Military Governor with vigor, vigilance and discretion; that, finding a great city turned upside down and inside out, demoralized, plundered, and in utter poverty, chaos and filth from this rebellion, he has a great work upon his hands to restore said city to order, cleanliness and anything like prosperity; but that he is getting things into an orderly shape, and that New Orleans is getting sober, as from a fearful, stupefying dranken debauch. This good work of "the sober second thought" will begin to go on rapidly and universally throughout the South with the expulsion of Jeff. Davis from Richmond, and that event is so near that the news thereof may come to us at any day of the present week, or at any hour of the day.

TWO DISTINGUISHED SOUTHERN LADIES UNDER OUR CARE.-By our news from the South today we learn that mes. Beauregard, wife of the famous General, was discovered to be in New Orleans, in occupation of the house of Mr. Slidell. General Butler, on accertaining this fact, removed the guard from the house, and treated her with distinguished consideration, ordering her to be protected against insult or injury. From a letter published in our columns it appears that the wife of another distinguished rebel leader, Gen. Lee, was discovered by the troops of Gen. McClellan in the vicinity of Richmond, from which she had retired on the approach of our army. It appears the lady possessed no information of the movements of the rebel army. There was much speculation some time ago as to the whereabouts of these two ladies. Some located them in Boston, some in Brooklyn, and some in other places; but now their local habitation is discovered by the progress of our arms, which are every day bringing strange things to light, and the public curiosity will be satisfied on that point. The ladies are both South, and not at the North, as had been so generally believed

Insane Legislation in Congress-Effect Upon the Destinies of the Republic.

The motion to reconsider the Emancipation bill, defeated in the House of Representatives on Tuesday by a majority of four, was fixed for Wednesday, and it was expected that, with the aid of two radicals, before absent, and one convert gained over, there would be a tie vote, and that the Speaker would then give his casting vote for the bill. Owing to some disarrangement in the programme the bill was postponed for a week. We wish it had been postponed till the Greek kalends. Such a bill is unworthy of any civilized nation, and is without a parallel in ancient or modern times. Even a Congress of barbarians would enact something more in accordance with common sense, to say nothing of humanity. It strikes at the property in slaves of the whole people of the South at one fell swoop, making no distinction between leaders and followers, those taking an active part in the rebellion, and those giving aid in the most indirect manner; and, in fact, there is no real distinction made even between rebels and loyal men, for the latter, if claiming the service of a slave, must first prove his loyalty, which it would

be impossible for him to do. The first section provides that whoever 'shall wilfully engage in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, or shall wilfully aid or abet such rebellion, or adhere to those engaged in such rebellion, giving them aid or comfort, every such person shall thereby forfeit all claim to the service or labor of any persons, commonly known as slaves." In some of the Southern States this section would include ninety-nine out of every hundred of the owners of slaves, for the troops in the field are aided by nearly the whole of the remaining population. But if there should be any Union man who rendered no aid or comfort, and did not adhere to the rebels, he is caught by the following section, inasmuch as he is compelled to prove a negative. It runs:-

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall, in the first instance, and before any order shall be made for the surrender of the person whose service or labor is claimed, establish not only his claim to such service or labor, but also that such claimant has not in any anided, assisted, or countenanced the existing rebollion against the government of the United States.

A man might be as innocent as the child unborn, and yet he could not prove that he "has not in any way aided, assisted or countenanced the existing rebellion." By every principle of American law the citizen is to be regarded as innocent till he is proved guilty; and the onus lies upon his accusers to prove their case, and not upon him to first prove a negative. There is not a man in the whole of the Southern States who would be able to establish his innocence by this rule; and if justice is not to be circumscribed by geographical boundaries, would it not be incumbent on Congress to pass an act permitting every man in the Northern States to be robbed of his property with impunity if he cannot prove that he never gave aid or comfort to the Southern rebels? Where is the man who can prove this unless by his own testimony, which, of course, would not avail him? By a side wind this bill aims at the overthrow of the constitution and the destruction of the entire slave property of the South. Why not do it openly and above board by a bill simply emancipating all slaves, instead of thus whipping the devil around the stump? The title of the bill ought to be "a bill to aid and extend the rebellion and to protract the war to an indefinite period." If it should be adopted by the House, and also by the Senate, and come before the President for his approval, we trust he will give it his veto, and that he will do the same in

The whole course of Congress since the civil war began, and indeed before the commencement of our national troubles, has tended to widen the breach and make it irreparable. Before the breaking out of hostilities everything was done to exasperate and to alienate the South. All compromises calculated to reconcile existing differences and to carry out the spirit of the constitution were treated with scornful contempt. War was designed from the beginning by an unscrupulous faction, who saw in it a boundless source of public plunder, and the means, as carried on under their auspices, of extinguishing the Union and securing for a long series of years the reins of power in the Northern section of the republic. Their programme was either to reduce the rebellious States of the South to Territories, without representation in Congress, in order that they might abolish negro slavery and retain possession of the spoils, or to effect a complete and permanent separation between the North and the South. Nothing they so much dreaded as the simple restoration of the revolted States to the Union, under the authority of the coastitution, with the same relations to the federal government and the other States as existed before the rupture.

the case of the absurd Confiscation bill.

Upon no other theory can their conduct be explained. If the war should be diverted from its original purpose-the purpose proclaimed in the proclamation of the President-then they wish it God speed; but if not, not.

Governor Andrew, in his recent letter to the War Department, put the matter in a nutshell-He said that to fight for the mere restoration of the Union the men of Massachusetts would feel to be "a beavy draft upon their patriotism:" but that to fight for the abolition of slavery would be glorious and call forth their utmost cathusiasm. In the one case he had "no materials for an intelligent reply." In the other he undertook to say that "the roads would swarm" with recruits for such a holy war.

Hence it is that the radicals do not desire the uccess of the war; and, by their intrigues and meddling with the movements of troops, they are contributing to the defeat of our arms. In another way they are aiding in the same object. By their exasperating speeches, and by their sweeping measures of confiscation of property and emancipation of the negroes, they are driving the rebels to desperation and enlisting Union men in their cause by thousands; and, if they proceed much further in their insane course, the alienation of the South will be rendered complete, the Union element will become utterly extinct, and the work of subjugation in the border States will have to be done over again. What our army is achieving by

practical legislation. They seen 1 to think that | ern men are not the savages and barbarians their whole business and the very end of their existence is to talk and legisla te about the nigger, while the interests of the w hite men of this great republic are neglected an d ruined. Visit of General Prim to the United

States. The Spanish war steamer, the Ulloa, is due here to-day, with General Pr. im, late Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish & rees in Mexico, on board. This distinguished soldier will be accompanied by his lady and a 'everal members of his staff, amongst whom is G. eneral Milan de Bosch, a name also ranking amongst the military notabilities of Spain.

The antecedents of the Conde de Reus en title

him to a cordial and hospitable reception in

this country. His sword and his politi cal talents, which are of no common order, ha ve always been employed in the cause of freedo and progress. When the Carlist and Christin struggle broke out in Spain, he embraced with ardor the liberal side, and rapidly rose to distinction in the army. After the flight of the Regent, Maria Christina, he associated himself with the measures directed by the progressists. party against the dictatorship of Espartero; and, being threatened with arrest, took refuge in France. Elected in 1843 Deputy to the Cortes by the city of Barcelona, he shortly after returned home and entered into the alliance formed against Espartero between the Christines and the progressistas. On the fall of Espartero and the return of Maria Christina, he was promoted to the rank of General and appointed Governor of Madrid. In the troubles that followed the reactionary movement at Barcelona he fell into disgrace, unmeritedly, we think, considering the difficult position which he occupied between the Queen-to whom he owed all-and his former political associates. Condemned to six years' imprisonment, on a charge of conspiring against the government, he was released six months after, at the earnest entreaties of his mother, and for the next nine years took but little part in politics. In 1853 he went to Turkey, and acquired fresh popularity by taking service under the Sultan against Russia. Absent during the Spanish Revolution of 1854, he was recalled to his own country by his election to the Cortes, where he was always found voting in favor of liberal measures. In 1857 he was the only member of the progressista party who was re-elected after the final victory obtained by the royalists and the accession of Narvaez to power. In the war with Morocco he was named to an important command, where, as usual, he honorably distinguished himself. On his return to Spain the uprightness of his character and his moderation were again displayed in the opposition which he offered in the Cortes to the Mexican expedition. Had his advice been taken that enterprise would never have been entered upon. Named, however, by the Queen to the chief command of the army, he did not hesitate a moment as to the course that his duty dictated. He accepted the post; and it is. no doubt, to his sense of justice and his appreciation of the difficulties into which Spain was certain to be brought by further concert with the French, that the withdrawal of the Spanish troops from the expedition is due. Indeed, all along General Prim has evinced the greatest admiration for, and the friendliest disposition towards, this country. At a banquet given by the American Consul at Vera Cruz he gave frank expression to these feelings, and proposed, proprio motu, the health of the President and prosperity to the Union. The General is. in fact, more of a republican than a royalist, and his go-ahead tendencies may be judged of from the fact that in his campaigns he always carries a printing press about with him. It was to his forethought in this regard that we are indebted for the Eco de Europa, the first number of which was issued at Vera Cruz on the 4th of February last. General Prim comes to this country

and judge of us with his own eyes, and to examine more especially the organization and condition of our army. He is preceded by Senor Justo Miguel, who is making all the necessary preparations for his reception During his stay in our city he will put up either at the Brevoort House or the Fifth Avenue liotel; but will probably remain here only a few days, as he will naturally be anxious to push on to Washington. We trust that the brief time he will pass in New York will be made the most of by the Corporation and our leading citizens to render fitting honors to a guest whose political principles are so strongly in unison with ours, and whose integrity and firmness have been the means of averting difficulty between this country and Spain. The President and the military authoritles will, of course, take proper care of him when he visits Washington and the army. And in this connection an idea suggests itself. We have as members of the latter the Prince de Joinville, the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Chartres, General Havelock, besides no end of German Princes and Barons. What if the Conde de Rous were to take it into his head to offer the President his military services? It would not be more unexpected than the course of the eminent individuals referred to, and would be quite consistent with the political antecedents and the dashing and chivalrous character of the General. THE LOYAL ATTITUDE OF MARYLAND .- The

raid of Jackson's force down the vailey of the Shenandoah has been attended with good offects of two kinds. In the first place, it has demonstrated that the sentiment of loyalty in the North is as true and enthusiastic as ever to the cause of the Union. Secondly, it has developed the marvellous change that has taken place in the case of Maryland. It will be recollected that a year ago our militia on their way to the defence of the national capital were assailed in the streets of Baltimore, and the greatest violence prevailed. After the open expression of disloyalty was cowed down by overwhelming numbers the population, remained sullen, and it was predicted by many that whenever the Southern rebels marched into Maryland the people of that State in general, and Baltimore in particular, would rise to welcome them and join their ranks. This prognostication is now tested. The news of the retreat of Bank, hard fighting, and our generals securing by their moderation after victory, is counteracted and undone by the radical representatives in Congress, who have not a statesman among them, and are more like crazy lunatics, fit for bedlam, than members of a deliberative assembly. They will not pass the Tax bill, so necessary for the sustainment of the war and the national credit. They will not pass a tariff nor a bankrupt act, nor anything in the shape of

which the rebel leaders have painted them, and they will soon change their demeanor, become reconciled to the Yankees, and think them excellent fellows. Meantime, it is absolutely necessary to protect the Union element in those parts of the South where our flag is planted and not abandon it to persecution after the advance of our troops has emboldened it to declare itself in favor of the federal government.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE WOMEN OF NEW ORLEANS.-Our advices from New Orleans, published in another column, confirm the report which reached us from rebel sources, that General Butler had issued an order commanding that all women who insulted our soldiers should be treated "as women of the town plying their trade." With this confirmation, however, comes an explanation of the meaning of the order.

It seems that Mayor Monroe at first regarded the order as an outrage upon the women of the South, and remonstrated against it in an insulting letter. The Mayor soon after recalled what he had said. Then he repeated his remonstrance. To this General Butler replied by an order deposing Mayor Monroe and sending him to Fort Jackson-the Fort Lafayette of General Butler's department. This brought t he Mayor to his senses, and he immediately n anaged to construe the offensive order corre ctly, and begged General Butler's pardon for his mistake.

In New Orleans, by a municipal regulation, wo men of the town found plying their trade upo n the streets are liable to imprisonment in the calaboose. The matter amounts simply to this, therefore: that if any woman in New Orleans shall so far lower herself as to behave like a degraded courtezan upon the public street, she shall be arrested and imprisoned like any other woman of the town. No true woman, then, need be alarmed by this order, for she cannot by any chance (be interfered with by it. How Gen. Butler treats a lady may be seen from his action in tregard to Mrs. General Beauregard, who is now stopping at Slidell's house in New Orleans. As soon as Gen. Butler heard of her presence he withdrew the guards about her house, and ordered that she should be allowed the fullest liberty. Gen. Beauregard, whose wife is thus cared for by our soldiers, did not. it seems, concoct this order in regard to women, but he has grossly misrepresented it. He knows the customs of New Orleans quite as well as Mayor Monroe, and he was aware, from the first, of the correct interpretation of Gen. Butler's order. His proclamation upon the subject, therefore, is of a piece with the other devices he has been obliged to employ to inspire his soldiers with a false sort of courage.

Additional by the Europa.

HALIFAX, May 29, 1862.
The steamer Europa arrived here this afternoon and sailed at half-past nine for Boston. The following is additional to her latest intelligence:-

In London to-day funds opened buoyanily at an improvement, and American securities advanced in some instances two per cent, but affect wards there was a slight reaction. The London produce markets showed no

reaction. The London produce markets showed nechange.

The Army and Navy Gazetta gives currency to a report that on the 28th uit. orders were given to the federal Chief of Ordanace to send lifty thousand standof arms and as many old uniforms to Port Royal for the use of the slaves. The Gazette regards this as secarcely credible, but has it from good authority.

A ministerial council was held immediately on receipt of official reports from Mexico. The conduct of General Prim finds numerous admirers in Madrid. The Senate, without discussion, passed the bill for the settlement of the debt of 1823.

Arrival of the Kangaroo. The screw steamship Kangaroo, Capt. McGuigan, which left Liverpool at eleven A. M. on the 14th and Queens-

town on the 15th of May, arrived here at noon yesterlay, bringing mails and passengers. The City of New York arrived at Queenstown early on

the morning of the 14th of May. The news by the Kanzaroo has been anticipated by her

own report and that of the Europa off Cape Race.

The Turf.

THURSDAY, May 29 .- Purse and stake \$800; mile heats best three in five, to wagons.

The above race was very unsatisfactory in regard to time, yet pretty well contested. Sunnyside, although booked" to win, performed some queer antics not bargained for by those who laid the long odds on the result. She was either amiss, or needs more racing pracdce. Eddy, also, was far behind the expectation his friends, a number of whom were sanguine enough to bet that 2.30 would be made during the race. Any good econd class horse could have pocketed the purse with making much of a splurge. They were forty-four sec. nds. going the first quarter. Widow Machico did not comto the scratch on account of lamoness, or she would most undoubtedly have carried off the prize. The attendance was rather slim-hardly enough to pay expenses.

A good race will take place this afternoon at the Fashion, between Jitt, Lady Emma, What la lit and Nimble Dick.

SOCRETE DE BRENYAISANCE .- Hormann's entertainment aid of the funds of this admirable institution, come off this evening. From the programme, we should judge that it will be one of the most interesting and amusing performances ac yet given by the great escamoleur.

WINTER GADDEN .- Mr. J. W. Wailack, one of the best nd most popular of our American actors, takes his behellt to night. He will appear in the character of Albart de Senneville, in " Rosa Gregoria." to his admirable performance of which the success of thepiece is in ne rmall degree due. Miss Bateman takes ber farewell

City Intelligence.

LADES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDERS .- The lady directors of this association gratefully acknowledge the receipt of contributions in clothing and many other comforts from various Ladies' Relief Societies in this city nd Brooklyn, also from similar organizations in neigh boring States. They also express their thanks for single offerings from individuals of both sexes. Affecting inci-dents are connected with many of these gifts. A mother whose son yielded his life on the battle-fleid, has sent his cicthes for the comfort of his remaining comrades when have suffered in the same glorious cause. A child's savings benk, containing \$3.37, has becare co-ived though Adama' Express form an unknown source. The warfu hearts of the young have ree; onded most liberally. The primary department of Wooster street school has fornished, in contributions of three couts and upwards \$10.00. The young gentierem of Ward school No.32 made the splendid domatten of \$216.81, and the primary department, \$26.50, making from the school a sam total \$243.31. The schoolar of Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 45 have also contributed liberally. Carriages for the use of the convalueous particular and was been generously insuished by the g attemen of the New York Club. It is hoped that these examples may stimulate others to similar acts of beneficence. lothes for the comfort of his remaining comrades whe VINT OF SURGEOT GENERAL HAMMOND, U. S. A., TO NEVE

Your.—Surgeon Coneral Hammond, of the United States. Army, arrived in this city yeaterday, to personally onspect the hospitals for the reception of sick and won soldiers, and to inform himself as to the dotalls of allar-rangements connected therewith. In company with Col. Frank F. Howe, he paid a vient to the various hospitale,